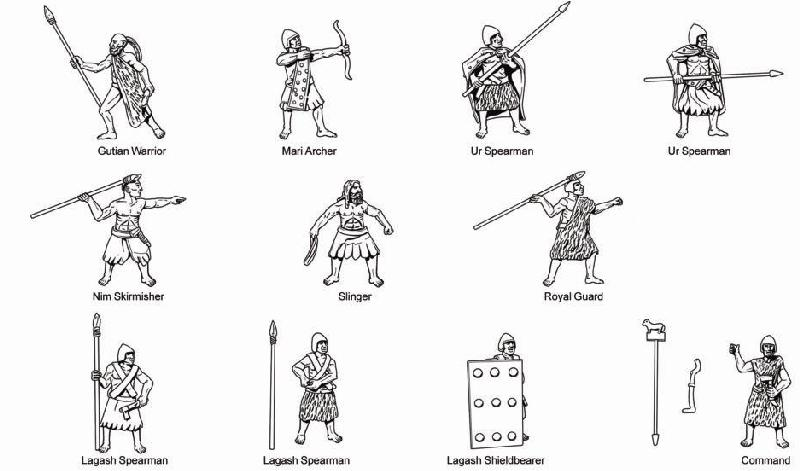
Warfare of Meso

* Started Around 4000 B.C
* In Mesopotamia
* Took Place For 2000 Years
* 2525 B.C Is An Important Date



* Went to War in order to protect themselves (Security); for economic gain (taxes, tribute, slaves); religious beliefs(
* Military Was Not as High As Now In The 20th Century



Maces were commonly dedicated to the gods, who are often shown wielding one in depictions on cylinder seals and sculptures. Many hundreds of mace heads been excavated in temples where they were left to demonstrate the piety of the donor. In ancient Mesopotamia, spear and axe were two popular weapons for their army. They were made of metal and stone, if you got the chance to touch it, you'd feel that these weapons are as hard as a rock, and they were really uneasy to break. The Greek writer Herodotus had described Mesopotamia's weapons before. He quoted, "The Assyrians went to war with helmets upon their heads made of brass, and plated in a strange fashion which is not easy to describe. They carried shields, lances, and daggers a lot like the Egyptians; but in addition they had wooden clubs knotted with iron, and linen corselets."

The Mesopotamians also used swords of metal and javelinsdhugfhkjaebgiuaiu.

Some Mesopotamian piriform mace heads, including one found at Tell Agrab and dated to Early Dynastic Sumeria c.3000 BC, have fluting on them - early proto-flanges. Some votive (for religious ceremony). Mesopotamian mace heads are very impractical weapons; some are made of pottery or glass while others are extremely large, up to 25 cm diameter.